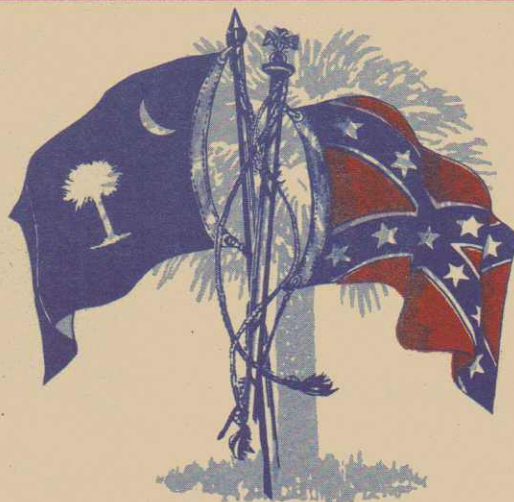


# THE PALMETTO PARTISAN

South Carolina Division  
Sons of Confederate Veterans



"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans,  
we will submit the vindication of the  
cause for which we fought. To your  
strength will be given the defense of  
the Confederate soldier's good name,  
the guardianship of his history."

Lt. General Stephen B. Lee  
Confederate States of America

VOLUME 3

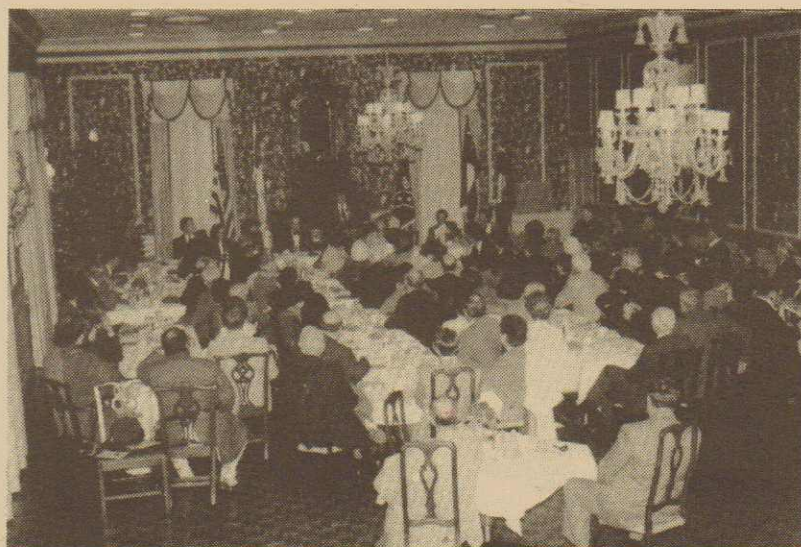
NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 1985

NUMBER 6

## GREENVILLE HOLDS ANNUAL BANQUET

The 1985 edition of the annual 'Evening With' Banquet, hosted by the 16th Regiment Camp of Greenville was held December 11th at the historic Poinsett Club. This is the premiere event of the year for the camp and such WBTS experts as Bell Wiley and J.I. Robinson have been featured speakers.

Held in the beautiful Poinsett Room, the 110 present braved the cold weather to feast on a fine prime rib dinner and hear Dr. Tom Landess, Associate Editor of the 'Southern Partisan' magazine.



Along with the camp members, there were several guests. Real daughter Mrs. Watson attended as did Mrs. Susan Chisholm, 3rd V. Pres., Chapter 51, UDC. Brig. Gen. John Crosscope, Deputy Director of the SC State Guard attended, along with Col. George W. Gaspard, Jr. and Col. William M. Catoe, Jr. There was a drawing for three prizes. The first prize was a reproduction of a Model 1859 Navy Colt Revolver won by W. Riley Jones. The second was a print of Gen. Beauregard won by Hunter Hermanson, while Jim Austin of the camp won a two-year subscription to the 'Southern Partisan' magazine, the third prize.

Dr. Landess spoke on the efforts of various groups to undermine our Southern history and heritage by misrepresenting and even rewriting of our past. The movie industry recently gave us 'North and South' with its horrible Southern accents and portrayal of the 'moral' Northerners and 'evil' Southerners. Southerners are also discriminated against. M.E. Bradford has the backing of over 30 US Senators, yet the Regan administration won't appoint him for the post of National Archivist because he takes a Southern view on the WBTS. In conclusion, Landess challenged us to consciously 'take our stand' against these injustices. I will, will you?

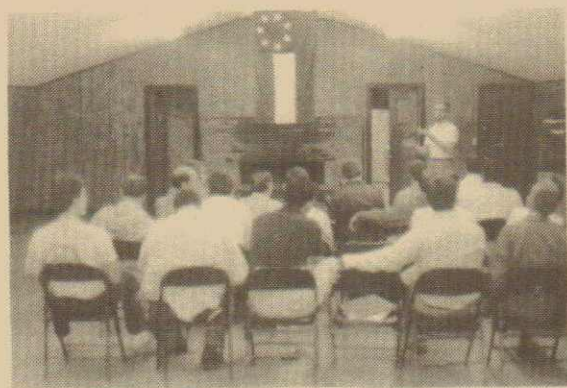


## CAMP NEWS

JOSEPH B. KERSHAW CAMP #82, Camden--The photo at right shows three glasses and a coffee cup embossed with the SCV emblem that were sold by the camp at the state convention in October. There are still some for sale. The glasses are- 2.75, 3.50, & 4.50, and the cups are 3.00. If you're interested, send a check payable to SCV to: Jim Fox; Rt. 4, Box 84; Camden SC 29020.

Nine members and four guests attended the November meeting at St. Julian's and heard camp member Gene McCaskill. He spoke on Margaret Mitchell and the writing of 'Gone With The Wind'.

The December program was presented by Mrs. Elizabeth Hough of the UDC. She spoke on Petersburg and her impressions of the battlefield from a visit there.



WADE HAMPTON CAMP #273, Columbia--The camp's November meeting, held at the Police Recreation Club, (see photo), featured Bob Stevens of Darlington. The 25 present heard him talk on the history of the 17th SC Infantry. Mr. Stevens has edited a booklet on the regiment which was formed of men from the upper part of SC, especially Chester County.

I forgot to mention last time that the Maxcy Gregg Chapter, MOSB elected Harold Davis as its new commander succeeding acting commander W.C. Smith. Cmdr. Davis has been attending other camp meetings with Ed Crosby and W.C. Smith. The trio went to the Florence meeting in September and to Charleston in Dec.

PEE DEE RIFLES CAMP #1419, Florence--The November meeting was held on the 26th at the Venus Pancake House. The camp had sent a \$25 check to the Beauvoir fund and received a 'thank you' letter, read by Cmdr. Griffin. The commander announced that he will be meeting with the leasing agent at Magnolia Mall concerning the possibility of a location for a Confederate museum.

16TH REGIMENT CAMP # 1268, Greenville--The camp met on November 16 at the home of compatriot Roy Christie for their annual Musket and Cannon Shoot. The site was the 'Field of Dead Yankees' where Roy has his circa 1773 log cabin. Spectators ate refreshments and watched cavalry, artillery and infantry most of the afternoon.

The camp is gearing up for another Southern Heritage Eaasy Contest this Spring. The contest is open to Greenville area high school students and aimed to get them to intelligently consider the WBTS in essay form. The first place winner will receive a \$150 Savings Bond; second a \$100 Bond and third a \$50 Bond.

The camp has also been assisting the local UDC in starting a Children of the Confederacy Chapter in Greenville. Called the Butler Guards, and with Cmdr. Barnett's help, it has held three regular meetings so far. At the Jan. 9 meeting, State C-of-C Director Mrs. P.P. Crooks presented the chapter its charter with Mrs. Susan Chisholm, chapter leader looking on.

Lancaster--There is no name or number yet for this newest SC camp. Interim connamder Pete Carnes has called two meetings already which were mostly organizational. The next meeting, the Lee/Jackson Birthday meeting on the 21st, will feature the signing of the camp charter. It will also feature Vance Drawdy from the Greenville Camp as speaker.



# THE SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE WAR

## PART THREE - SECESSION

In the past two articles in this series, we looked at the South's view of slavery and states' rights. In this third and final installment, we will examine secession to see if it was treason, a brief history of secession in the North and reasons why the South seceded.

After the end of the War, the 'righteous' North, especially Massachusetts, demanded punishment of the seceded Southern states. Of course, the South had the right, taken from the Declaration of Independence:

Whenever any form of government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the right of the people to abolish it, and to institute a new government.

The Constitution doesn't explicitly guarantee secession, yet the Bill of Rights does say that any power not given to the Federal government is reserved to the states. The South believed the framers viewed secession as just such a right. The post-war North may have believed secession evil, but their antebellum views were very different.

New York reserved the right of secession on her adoption of the Federal Constitution. Massachusetts had threatened to secede on four separate occasions. The first was in 1803 over the idea of admitting Louisiana into the Union. In reference to it, Senator Pickering said:

I rather anticipate a new Confederacy exempt from the corrupt influences of the aristocratic democrates of the South...There will be a separation...The British provinces (of Canada), even with the consent of Great Britain, will become members of the Northern Confederacy.

The second time was with reference to the adjustment of the state debts. The third dealt with the War of 1812. At the Hartford Convention, New England plainly considered secession. Jefferson said, "four of the (North) eastern states were only attached to the Union like so many inanimate bodies to living men." The last

threat came with the annexation of Texas into the Union in 1845. The Massachusetts legislature actually resolved in advance that the annexation would be a good excuse for the dissolution of the Union. Note the year - 1845, just 15 years before our state's secession. So, when the South left the Union, they were following the example suggested by New England, first in 1803, again in 1814, and still again in 1845.

What did Abraham Lincoln say about the subject? In 1847, on the floor of Congress:

Any people, anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government, and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valuable, a most sacred right, a right which we hope and believe is to liberate the world.

If Lincoln could say this in 1847, why could he not hold to it in 1860? Why did not 'any people, anywhere' include the people of the South?

Enough of the hypocritical North. There are various reasons why the South left the Union. First, the two sections had grown further apart over the years; the North becoming industrial while the South stayed agricultural. The North enacted 'protective tariffs' so their products could compete with Europe. This artificially inflated the price the South paid for foreign products. Tariffs almost caused South Carolina's secession in Calhoun's time.

The Republican party had enjoyed a fantastic rise in power in the late 1850's, enough so to run Lincoln, a serious contender, for President. The South knew the track record of both the man and his party in their feelings to us. The South vowed to secede if he was elected. An offshoot, the Abolitionists, openly abused the South and tried to inspire slave uprisings. For these and reasons mentioned in parts one and two, we left the Union.

In conclusion, why was Davis not tried at war's end? Because the Supreme Court knew he and the South were legally correct in their action of secession.

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The Lost Cause. Edward Pollard (New York: E.B. Treat and Co., 1867), 752 pgs.





*PRAYER IN STONEWALL JACKSON'S CAMP*

## RELIGION IN THE ANTE-BELLUM SOUTH

When the period of the antebellum South and the WBTS is studied, discussed or re-enacted, the subject that most often suffers from neglect is religion. Such current lack of emphasis on this important aspect of the Southern past is entirely inconsistent with the facts of history. Before and during the War, religion was one of the most important forces in our region. The church left an indelible mark on the social activities, politics and government of the South. It is the belief of this writer that we, as modern Southerners, should not only understand but also imitate in our own lives the strong religious conviction manifested

by our ancestors.

Religion has always played an important role in Southern society. To determine how important that role has been requires the examination of the records of religion's most obvious manifestation; church membership. In 1860, it was relatively high in the eleven soon-to-be Confederate states. Out of a total population of 9,103,332, which included 3,521,110 slaves, 5,581,966 were members of some organized religious body. The percentage of 'churched' Southerners, 61.5, was just slightly higher than the percentage of their Northern counterparts. In fact, there were 22 different religious bodies which had members



in the South on the eve of secession. As might be expected, the Protestant groups, with a combined following of 5,449,856 comprised by far the largest of the three major religious divisions.

Within the Protestant fold, the Methodist Church was the most numerous body with 2,189,692 members followed by the Baptist Church with 1,941,718 adherents. The 569,113-member Presbyterian Church was third in size among Protestant churches, while the Protestant Episcopal Church ranked fourth with a flock of 192,727. Other major Protestant denominations and their respective membership totals were: Cumberland Presbyterian - 152,618; Union - 124,460; Christian - 113,945; and Lutheran - 97,498. The remaining Protestant population, numbering 59,210, was divided among several minor sects. Roman Catholicism, with 128,210 adherents, distantly trailed Protestantism as the second largest religious division in Dixie. Completing the church membership picture was the third and smallest division, the Jewish faith, which had only 3900 members.

The above figures show both the religious devotion and the religious diversity of the Southern people. In so doing, these records also testify to the significant role and impact of religion on Southern society and heritage.

Most readers have, no doubt, heard the expression 'Bible Belt.' This term is often used, and usually in a derogatory sense, to refer to basic religious practices and attitudes in all or part of the South. The nickname 'Bible Belt' is in reality a recognition of the extremely important role that fundamentalist thought has played in the Southern experience. Fundamentalist thought has played a prevelant part in the South from early antebellum days up to the present. Not only has religion been influenced by fundamentalism, but also government. Since the early days of the of America, Southerners have viewed the Constitution from a strict-construction or fundamental slant. Therefore, the document of government was a straightforward and legally-binding contract with specific provisions. The Constitution became the final authority in American government, and overall prob-

lems could be solved by consulting this authority. The effect of this fundamental viewpoint of government upon the stream of Southern history and thus upon the War Between the States, cannot be understated.

Yet, fundamentalist thought also produced a parallel viewpoint in Southern religion, a viewpoint which to a limited extent, helped to broaden the South's ideological base in the War Between the States. The fundamentalist attitude accepted the Bible as a straightforward, morally binding covenant between God and man which contained specific commandments for man to follow.

The Bible was the final authority in religion, and all religious problems could be solved by consulting God's written revelation. The emphasis upon this conservative attitude toward scripture among most religious Southerners and the corresponding drift away from this fundamentalist position among most religious bodies in the North, caused a number of Southern ministers to see the War, when it came, as more than simply a struggle of conflicting views of government. To these religious leaders, the War Between the States became almost a holy war to protect and to spread the true, unperverted gospel and to vanquish the infidel.

It is easy to see in these few lines that the phrase 'Bible Belt' symbolizes more than meets the eye. It represents a fundamentalist mindset through which Southerners correctly perceived the nature of both their religion and their government. In so doing, Southerners helped materially to shape the ultimate destiny, not only of the South, but of the entire nation as well.

*By Keith Hardison, past Commander of the Gen. Jos. B. Kershaw Camp, Camden.*

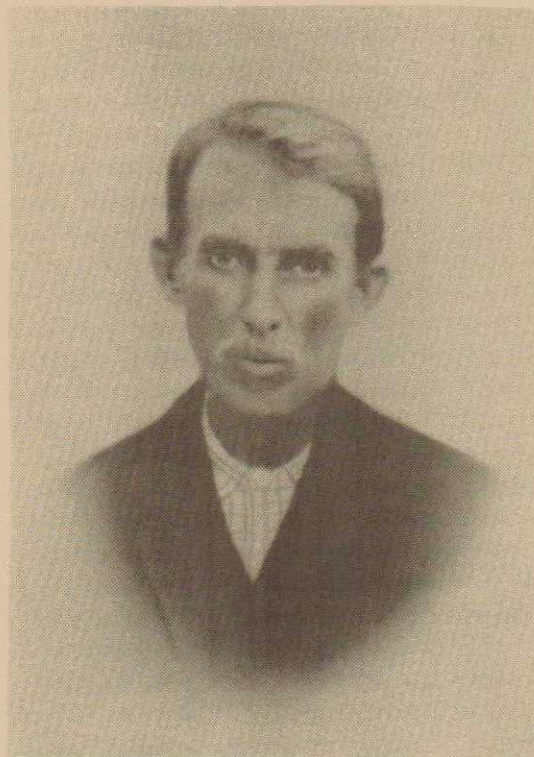
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**\*\*DUES\*\*DUES\*\*DUES\*\*DUES\*\*DUES\*\*DUES\*\*DUES\*\***

BY THE TIME YOU RECEIVE THIS ISSUE IN MID JANUARY, IT WILL BE TIME TO PAY YOUR DUES. THE SCV CONSTITUTION SAYS THAT IF DUES ARE NOT PAID BY JULY FIRST, THE MEMBERS WILL BE PUT ON PROBATION. FOR AT LARGE MEMBERS, YOU'LL NEED TO PAY \$10 NATIONAL AND \$5 STATE DUES.



## YOUR CONFEDERATE ANCESTOR



William A. Tollison-Tollison was the great grandfather of Compatriots Charles E. and Richard Tollison, and great great grandfather of Charles E. Barnett, Commander of the 16th Regiment Camp, Greenville.

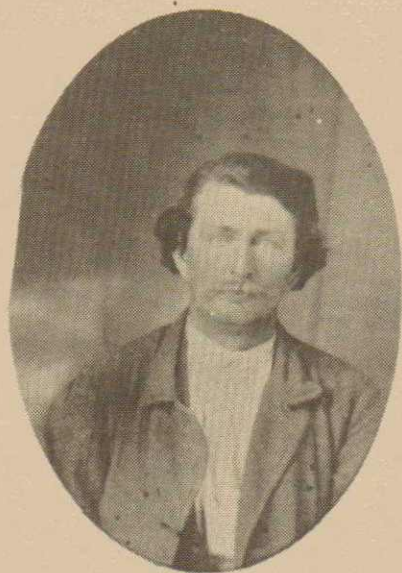
W.A. Tollison enlisted on January 25, 1864 at Dalton, Georgia as a private in Co. E., 16th S.C. Regiment. This company was composed primarily of men from the southern portion of Greenville County. The entire regiment was made up of Greenville men and was known as the 'Greenville Regiment'.

As a private, while serving with the 16th SC, his unit participated in battles in the Atlanta Campaign in such places as Mill Creek, Resaca, Cassville, New Hope Church, Marietta, Kennesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and the sieges of Atlanta. Later engagements were fought during Hood's operation in northern Georgia and northern Alabama. On November 30, 1864, the 16th fought in the bloody holocaust of Franklin, Tennessee. Two weeks later they fought the battle of Nashville.

During this period W.A. Tollison was apparently shot since he appears on a January 1865 list of wounded in the Way Hospital in Meridian, Mississippi. Records are incomplete, but apparently Tollison did not recover from his wound before the end came for

the 16th SC Regiment. On April 26, 1865, the 16th, as part of the Army of Tennessee, surrendered at Bennett's house, Durham Station, North Carolina. According to unofficial reports, there were only 100 men left in the regiment when it finally surrendered. W.A. Tollison returned to Greenville County to resume his life as a farmer. The Tollison family has been in Greenville County for approximately 145 years.

Richard Asbury Whitworth-Great grandfather of Larry Whitworth of Greenville's 16th Regiment Camp, enlisted at Atlanta in the 64th Georgia Volunteers, March 1, 1863. Leaving a young wife behind with six children, several slaves and 450 acres of cotton, he did brief seacoast defense duty at Savannah's Ft. Pulaski before fighting in the Battle of Ocean Pond at Olustee, Florida. His regiment was then loaded on rail cars to reinforce the Army of Tennessee at Dalton, Georgia, but was redirected in route to the Army of Northern Virginia in the Richmond-Petersburg defenses. At the August 16, 1864 battle at Deep Bottom, a Union diversion to the Battle of the Crater, Corporal Whitworth was badly wounded, captured, and subjected to a battlefield amputation of his leg. Shipped as a POW to the Yankee hospital at Ft. Monroe, Virginia, he died on September 7 and was buried in the US cemetery at Hampton, Virginia in a special section for 'captured rebels.'





## BOOK REVIEW

The Civil War - Strange and Fascinating Facts. Burke Davis (New York: The Fairfax Press, 1982), 249 pgs.

I have always been a trivia nut. My mind soaks up small interesting facts like a sponge. As a result, when I became interested in the WBTS and my Confederate ancestors about six years ago, I began collecting little unusual facts. Fortunately for us, Burke Davis was also interested and published the subject of this review.

This book is the result of a lifetime of reading and writing about the War. Along the way, Davis collected a veritable smorgasbord of odd facts, some true, some *maybe* true. As a way of review, I will share samplings with you.

Of the thirty-seven chapters, one of more interesting deals with the bad luck of Mr. Wilmer McLean. He was a wholesale grocer from Alexandria, VA who retired in 1854 to an estate along Bull Run. During the Battle of First Manassas, the home was in the middle of fighting. A Yankee shell dropped into the the kitchen chimney and exploded in a kettle of stew sending it splattering over Gen. Beauregard and his staff. McLean had had enough of war, and when the armies had gone, he bought a house in the isolated village of Appomattox Courthouse. The rest is history, as they say.

The War was one of firsts. It saw the first railroad mounted artillery (invented by R.E. Lee); the first submarine (the H.L. Hunley); the first - workable machine gun, repeating rifles, draft, Department of Justice (Confederate), *et al.*

The Brothers' War truly broke apart families. The most powerful family in the land was affected. Mrs. Lincoln had four brothers in Gray and her three sisters were married to Confederate soldiers. Gen. Philip St. George Cooke, US, had three daughters who married generals, one of which was J.E.B. Stuart. Cooke's son, John, became a Southern general, and did

not speak to his father for several years after the War. Stuart had a son named for Cooke before the War. During the War J.E.B. changed the child's name. General Patrick Cleburne, CSA, had one brother in Gray and the other in Blue.

The most interesting chapter to me is called 'Famous Onlookers', about people from that era who would later become famous. There was a young private in the 6th Arkansas at the battle of Shiloh. He had come up from Cypress Bend with the Dixie Greys-and would one day lead an African expedition ending in the famous greeting: "Dr. Livingstone, I presume?"

Jefferson Davis and Alexander Stephens were on their way to a Federal prison as when their carriage passed through Augusta, Georgia in the spring of 1865. An eight-year-old boy caught them through the blinds of the Presbyterian minister's manse. He would later become President Woodrow Wilson.

The War spawned its own tall tales, some taken as fact. One legend says that Lincoln was the John C. Calhoun. Another tale says Gen. Lee was born after the death of his mother. Some declare that Mrs. Lee was actually in her coffin when a servant heard her groan and dug her up. Soon afterward, so the story goes, she gave birth to Lee.

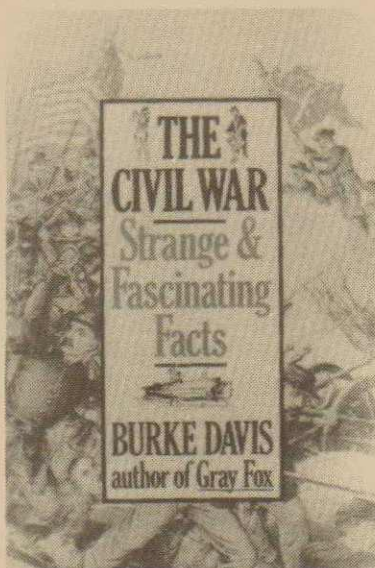
If you have grown tired of tedious slow-moving War books or are just now finding the time to read a book, this one is a must. It is fast-moving and very interesting and informative, and if you're like me, you'll clutter your minds with useless but informative facts.

*By Bill Cross, First Lt. Commander of the 16th Regiment Camp, Greenville, and Editor of the 'Pamletto Partisan.'*

IN OUR NEXT ISSUE...

-If everything goes as planned, we will begin a series next time on Confederate generals from S.C.

-If you are looking forward to a book review in the next issue, you'll be sorry. We'll review 'Southern Partisan' magazine.





## CONFEDERATE ACTIVITIES IN THE PALMETTO STATE

- |             |   |   |
|-------------|---|---|
| March 21    | 200th Anniversary Celebration of Greenville. The Palmetto Light Artillery re-enactment unit will participate with an encampment set up at Heritage Green. | Contact Cmdr. Earl Barnett at 288-4676 for details.                         |
| April 11-13 | Battle of Brattonsville War Between the States Re-enactment.  | Brattonsville Plantation off Highway 322, McConnells, SC. (Near Rock Hill). |
| May 10      | Most of our camps will be observing Confederate Memorial Day.   |   |
| June 14     | Battle of Owens Farm Re-enactment. Held at the Tim Lord Plantation, Winnsboro.  | More information in a future Partisan.                                      |

### SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS THE PALMETTO PARTISAN

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